THINK A MOMENT .- Is it not reasonable that THINK A MOMENT.—Is it into teaching to the teaching the t

The ESPENSORIED Hat for the winter of '52 and 3 is peer's se in quality as in shape, in chespness as in beauty. This Hat be commende to the inspection of every conflemen who wishest to select from the various styles before the public the best and handsomest Hat of the season, and would just as lief pay \$3.50 for a superfine article, as \$4 for one of second quality.

N. ESIENSCHIED, No. 107 Nassau-st. cor. of Ann.

SUPERB HATS FOR THE NEW YEAR.-GENIN

has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, and especially to white his young friends, who contemplate making New Year's calls, that he has brought out a splendid style of Dress Hats for the Holiday season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE-Besides

Bernell of custom that sets continually into Genin's Bernell of custom that sets continually into Genin's Bernell of Mais, victorines Tippets, Cads, &c. &c., which he has just opened for the accommodation of ladies, to whom the location is more convenient than that of his Bernell of the second continual than the set of the superbasts of Ermine, Sade, Stone Marten, Mink, Fireh and Rock Marten.

Genin, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

AUST DEBORAU .- " It's hard tellin,' Aunt AUNT DEBORAH.—"It's hard tellin, Aunt Deborah used to say, "how much a man knows by the clothes he wears. I've seen a great deal of the world in myday, as d. I've allers found that them who pears the smartest and dress toe finest, sin't much arter all," Aunt Deborah was avery shrewd old lady, and was pretty well up to enuit; 'but, we must say that however well her argument may apply to the wearers of fine clothes, it will not apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wearers of fine clothes, and the man apply to the wea

SUPERIOR FURS.-Young, No. 92 Bowery, has an extensive assortment of beautiful Fors, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape. His Stone Martens Minks, Fitches, &c., &c., are really handsome. His Soutag or Bertha Boas claim the especial attention of the lash s.

WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES.—The outer clething which fashion has introduced this season for gentle men's wear, our priess a great variety of stapes and names, and we a commend any friend of ours, who desires to be gracefully listed with just the kind of winter habit most mitable to his style of figure, to visit the well known established to his style of figure, to visit the well known established to his style of figure, to visit the well known established to his style of figure, to visit the well known established to his style of figure, to visit the well known established to his continue of every device in the way of Overcours. Oversacks, Talmas, Cloaks, Wrappers, Palecots, &c., &c., which has been issued for the drapest Palecots, &c., &c., which has been issued for the trends in any ready-made stock in the city, nor can toey be surpassed by the establishments that continue themselves exclusively to the execution of orders. We only echo public opinion, founded on twenty-five years' experience, when we say that the firm of Lennitos & Co., have outsmod for their ready-made clothing a celebrity could to that of any made to measure, here or elsewher. In the order department the most excomplished cuttern are employed, and a suit can be made to measure in a tew hours, it required. WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES.—The outer

FURS! FURS!!!-HOLIDAY PRES-ENTS.—Ladies' and Children's Furs, a beautiful assortment now open for impection. Call and examine. Also, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Misses' and Children's Hats. J. W. Kellogg, No. 128 Canal-st.

Gentlemen about leaving the City on a The Gentlemen about leaving the City on a merry chairmess tour, or going into the country to seend a merry chairmes, would consult their personal comfort in providing themselves with Furs, such as Coats, Caps, Gloves, Muthers, Overshoes, &c. They can be had in almost every variety at Thompson & Roussine's Fur Establishment, No.19 Maidendane. Either article above mentioned would be found worth its weight in gold in stitelding the body when expaned to the extreme cold.

The Royal are also constant by adding to their slock of Ladles' fine Furs.

Farents and Guardians who desire to obtain Winter Clothing of the finest slyles and quality for their children, cannot find a place in this city preferable to Union Hall, that splendid Clothing Emporium, corner Ful-Union Hall, that splended Clething Emporium, corner Ful-ton and Nara mesta, under the proprietorship of P. L. Roo-pus. We speck understanding y when we say that Union Mall can dely competition in the quality, style, and price of its ready-made Clothing for Boys, Youths and Children. An imputes stock is always on hand, or saying statem. Immense stock is always on band, or garments are made to order in a few hours, by the best workmen in the City. Union Hall, cer. Fulton and Nassausts.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING .- As our teck of fashionable Winter Clothing is very large and varied in style of goods and garments, we will from this date self evy garment at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to a room for a spring jobbing stock now in process of man e 'y gament at retail, at a great reduction of prices, to a room for a spring jobbing stock new in process of man watchne. Our friends will favor us with an early call and rake their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacka, Business Frocks, &c., &c., as although the stock is very large the more tasty thugs will soon be selected. D. & J. DEVLIN, Nos. SS and 35 John-at., corner Nassau.

Why is it that GREEN, No. 1 Astor-Jiouse, satisfies everybody with Suirts made to measure?
Lower by the Public-Because the Suirts made according
to GREEN's system of measurement always fit in the bosom,
collar and wrightends, and are sent home before the time appointed, instead of a week after.

The Juveniles' Christmas is close at hand and children are rejoicing in the prospect of fan, frobe and lots of Toya. Those who love to gratify the young ans in the imposest jestimes, will custamly call early at Turtus's Emionium, No 345 Brondway. Tuttle is the acting but here parties of Ganta Claus, and always keeps the choicest collection of his stores on hand. By no means be traded.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS--FINE ENG-LISH COLD LOCKETS of superior quality, together with a large assortment of Pins, Rings, Keys, Seals, &c.

Also, agreat variety of RICH and COSTLY CASES of Velvet, Papier-Mache and Tottoles Shell, richly inlaid, for sale at BRADY'S DACUERREIAN GALLERY, No. 230 Broadway of Fallows.

Boys' Overcoars and Clothing.—We are closing out our stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Clothing at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new Spring Goods. Purchases in want will do we'll to give us a call.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO. 33 Maiden-lane.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Haows, No. 186 Pearl-st., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

New Fruits for the Holidays: also, the Let' New Fruits for the Holidays; also, the best of Teas and Coffees. Goods sent to all parts of the city and Brooklyn, and watranted to suit. Also, low proc Faikins, only beents per lb. Currents 9 cents per lb. A. Farkins's, No. 34 Broome st., corner Ludiow.

A good smortment of Wax and Speriment Candles: Winter Oil only 6 per gallon.

CHANGE DEMANDED .- A change of Undergarms n's. If you would be confortable in cold weather, and protect yourself from colds and theumatism, go to No. 104 Bowery, and buy the Elastic durable and unshrinkable Un

dergarments, offered at very low prices. A RANKIN & Co., Howers,

FRENCH SLIFFERS .- The only establishment in this country where French Suppose can be obtained is at SMITH'S, No.78 Blaccker-st., a few doors from Broadway. This is the agency of Miniciput, a the famous French manufacture, eath sign for the purpose of introducing his clegant Sit penaments the most fashionable circles, and as the priocs at which they are afforded are less than is universally assumed for inferior articles, they cannot fail to obtain the affection of all laures of taste and refinement.

Bosts manufictured by Warkins, No. 114 Fulton-st, are recommended to those subject to pulmonary complaints or liable to take cold. With a pair of these celebrated Boots one can go through the worst winter snow storm with perfectly dry feet. Agri-Consumptive Boors .- The damp-proof

Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Counber Scates improved in quality and reduced in price; adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their variety by FAIRSANES & Co., No. 88 Water-et.

WINTER CLOTHING .- A full suit for seven dollars, comprising Overcost, Pants and Vest, and others at corresponding prices, can be obtained at C. E. Fot-walls, So. 24 Faiton-st, between William and Gold, the chespest ready-mass Clothing and Tailoring establishment in the City of New-York.

Tomer Surpers .- Ladies will find at Can-TRELL'S, No. 356 flowers, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in bis assortment of rich and elegant Embrouered Tedet Sippers—a present that could not half to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of consfort. The demand for these articles the bit Heidday season was so great that a large number were a reported from Cantrick.'s inability to supply all his contract. Apply early.

A TI CONSUMPTIVE BOOTS.—The damp-proof manufactured by Warkins, No. 111 Subon-st, are called to those subject to pulmonary complaints or late cold. With a pair of these colebrated floots contrough the worst winter snow storm with pur-

Curris, No. 170 Varick-st., corner of Case st., is selling good Butter for 2/ and 2/2; Stuart's car, 4/7 B: Crushed and Powdered, 4/9; Mould f. Ph. Extra Teas and Coffee very chosp. Also 2 = 2 unit for the holidays.

The celebrated Boneman Hair Dye is superseding all others (as any superior article will held!) It gives the hair a more natural, beautiful and not color than any other dye in the world—colors a handsome, unfading black or brown, instantly: events its falling off. Hundreds of recommendable give—it requires only a single tright to prove windrity and worth. Sold at No. 257 Hudson-st., and interestable.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Naman-st., New-York, and No. 142 Weshington-st., Boston

ALADDIN'S PALACE.-

ALADDIN'S PALACE.—

What Gendi of the Lamp lists wrought
The Palace of Aladdin here?

What magin power together brought
These wonders of the atmosphere?

What potent art high here ensurance—
In colors that can ne'er docuy.—
The sinute of the realm of mind,
Whose forms like empires pass away?

At Root's great premium Gallery, No. 333 Broadway,
may be seen a wast collection of portraits of west-known
public men, tenswheel sewien, &c. together with the exquiest Crayma, the curious new Crystalorype, and other
wonders of art. Gallery open day and evening. Pictures
the min any weather.

17 Gurney's new and magnificent Discen-EV GURNEY'S New all! Histories of the largest collection of Portraits of distinguished persons to be seen in this country. Gurney received the highest premium a gold medal, at the late Fair of the American Inscitute, for it elsest Dagmernestypes ever exhibited. Over these hundred views of the principal cities and Gold Regions of California on exhibition. Go and see them—admittance free.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber begs to emounce that on the lat of January, 1833, he will be infined, as special partner, by G. B. Williams, Eag class of the firm of Hunt, Merriam & Co. I. to business from that does to be conducted under the title of Geograe Bulers. Co. In consequence of the above arrangements, it becomes imperative that a total and immediate clearance of the valuable stock of Farris cloaks and manufillas. Chinese, French and India camels hair shawls, and rare and valuable fars of all nations should be effected; and in order to insure this result in the short time now intervening, the entire has been submitted to the most unheard of reduction in prize. The just cele brity this valuable collection of foreign novelities in ladies' costume has attained throughout the Union renders comment superfluous; but as a guide to ladies who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity, we append the subjoined list of a few of the leading attractions, with their former and present reduced prices thus:

All the velvet cloaks, formerly sold at \$30 to \$45, now re-All the vervet closus, formerly soul at \$75 to \$125, now reduced to \$18 to \$70.

All the embroule red do., formerly sold at \$75 to \$125, now reduced to \$48 to \$70.

SHAWLS

520 French Coshmers square shawls, formerly \$8 to \$10, now reduced to \$4 and \$5.

ow reduced to \$4 and \$5.
420 very rich brocké long shawls, formerly \$28 to \$40, now duced to \$16 to \$46.

educed to \$16 to \$36.

So very superb French camels hair shawls, formerly \$30 to \$30, now seduced to \$45.

Also, India camels hair, and a splendid variety of Canton rape shawls and scarfe, at a proportionate reduction.

FANCY FURS.—In this department a quotation of prices may only tend to mislead the public; suffice it, therefore, to say, that as the subscriber has now in store a truly magnificent variety of sables, stone marrons, chipchillas, craimes. say, that as the subscriber has now in store a fruly instanta-cent variety of sables, stone matters, chinchillas, ermines, &c., in thipsets, victorines, riding boas, culls, muffs, gaun-lets, and every other prevailing samment, in aggresset value upward of fifteen thousand dollars, he will offer such in luc-ments as have never yet been realized. Observe, the sale the reduced prices commences on Monday, 13th December, and will continue until the 1st January.

Geo. Bellein, Paris Mantilla Emperium, 561 Broadway.

RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.-WILDER'S PATENT RICH'S SAFES AGAIN.—WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER with RICH'S IMPROVEMENT—Charleston, S. C., 22d Nov., 1852. Messars Steans & Marvin. successors to Rich & Co. Gentlemen: On the night of the 11th inst., my entire stock, consisting of oils, candles, while I sai, rubber springs, and packing, also a very great quantity of other merchandise, was consumed by fire. Your Safe, containing my books, was in the hottest part of the tree, and everything in it was saved in the most perfect condition. I had used the gas for a moment at dark, and the box of matches used to light it was as is our custom, put into the Safe; for I consider them dangerous things to leave about. The matches and the books were all of my whole stock that had not the mark of fire upon them. Unfortunately for me, you have here had good proof of your Salamanders, to the perfect satisfaction of every one who witnessed the destruction of my store. Yours very respectfully.

An assortment of these Safez, with and without Yile's

An assortment of these Safes, with and without Yile's Powder Proof Locks, Day & Newells, and Jones Locks for sele at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st: and at the Factory, Corner of Avenue A and St. Maras' place, New-York.

Straans & Maavin.

Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st.

The only makers of Salamonder safes in the United States, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

J. G. Moffett's Lamp Depot.-Housekeepers and others are respectfully invited to examine the ver-beautiful Candelabus, Girandoles, Solar, Fluil and Lar-Lamps, J. G Morfery thas always on hand at his depot Nes. 119 and 121 Frincest. J. U. M. sells at very moderat-profits. "The quick sixpence rather than the slow shilling," is his motio. Gas lixtures introduced into house with economy and dispatch. [Sunday Dispatch.

Broadway, is the store for all to visit, in the selection of Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest intaid Tables and Work Boxes to a peany Whistle, will be found in this extensive Barnar, and being all imported by Mr. Rouras, in connection with his shop in Louison, can and will be sold at prices to suit his cus-

HALLET DAVIS & Co's, PIANO-FORTE WARE HALLET PAYIS & COS. PINNOFORTE WARE.
ROOMS, AT GOULD & BREEVES MISTS STORE, NO. 297
BROADWAY.—These Pianos, with the new and greatly improved Æchian, stand unrivalled as to tone, to uon and directly. They are offered at the same price as at the Ware Rooms in Beston, and will be sold during the Hallays at prices which cannot fail to please, but being a superior Piano and Æchian, they are not offered to compete with those advertised at very low prices, which are an inferior article.

When death is at the door the rentedy When death is at the door the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stouach will not digest food, when faintness and lessitude pervade the syst in, when the sleep is disturbed, the appetit feelbe, the mind ethange the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confined; rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischiel is promptly checked, life will be shortensi, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimory, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hootlann's liest-phin, will immediately abate, and, in the ona, entirely remove all of these disorders, as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach?

ch! or sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Faiton William-sts; C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Declittle, No. 141 Grand-st., and by Mrs. Hays, in

HOLIDAY PRIZES .- The splendid Ludies' Gold Fatch and Chein, and other prizes, to be awarded to a set firmle operators of SINGIR'S Sewing Machines, ex-York and its vicinity, may now be seen at the effi-o. 288 Brondway, where sly who are intrespect to the lo-ces of sewing may freely gammine the machines and the

HAIR DYR AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Man afactory for these articles is combrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Luipee can surely be suited. His Hair Dwe is applied, to mire guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No 4 Wall-it. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

To the Consumptive .- Persons who have To the Consumptive.—Persons who have been taking the Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Withou has succeeded (from directions of several professional gentle form) in combining the pure Oil with Lime in spech a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and us effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by Alexanton Fot sale, in New-York, wholesale and retail, by Josin Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

Holidays.-New Fruits, fine-flavored Coffee. choice Greet and Black Tess, Spices, Colored Candles Winter Lamp Oil, and Family Groceries in all their variety. for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. Fowlands, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich st. and No. 76 Vesey st.

TT PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 rendwar, corner of White-st, are receiving daily from stops and the Asction Rooms, an unsually large and elematoric Carpetings, surposing in bulliages of our stock of Carpetings, surposing in bulliages of our ock of Carpetings, surpaising in brilliancy of colors so desarn and finals, anything ever offered in this. Many patterns exclusively our ewn and not is be-cliewhere. Also the roncovned World's Fair Carpet entire piece, to which we call public attention.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS-HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLYS, &c.—There are few stores that can vie with the stepards variety, utility or cheapmens. Everything amuse or instruct on hand. Call and see. Large basementer, No. 100 Canalist.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of Canton Tos Company. No. 125 Charhamest, between Pears and Roosevelt, the oldest Yea establishment in the city. We assure our resalers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

THE HOLIDAYS !-

THE HOLIDAYS!—

The Holidays are coming.

Bees are no longer humming:

But bed-bugs, roaches, fleas,

In ereviews are lying,

Very quietyet not dying.

Then the present moment sette:

With Lyon's powder slay

Every insect that duch prey

On your blood, your food; and play

The mischnet with these enemies of ever.

Depot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of sects, and Lyon's Magnetic Pills for the extermination of the and Kars, No. 424 Broadway. Depôt for Lyo

FOR INDIGESTION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY .-Dr. Warth's Nervous Antidote is a safe, pleasant and effectual remody for restoring the excretions and giving a robust and healthy tone to every function of the system. Tais tensely acts with each certainties upon all constitutions that written schnowledgments will be given to roturn the money if proved ineffectual. Si per lottle.

Depts, No. 102 Nassandt.

taxed their feeble powers, to invent an imitation of Dr. Gor RAUD's Liquid Hair Dye, the only article known to Chem set which will instantly, safely and permanently convert re-gray or light heir to a beautiful black or brown. Warrante or no pay, at the old established depot of Govaraud's flain Medicated Soap, 67 Walker-st., lat store from Broad way. Chemists, Philosophers, Empirics, all.

Barbers, Quacks, Charlatans, all have

have tried their hands at changing the color of the hair—all have failed to produce Nature's brown or black. CRISTA-DORO alone has attocaceded. His Liquid Hair Dre performs the miracle in five minutes. Made, sold and applied at CRISTA-DORO alone have the minutes. the miracle in five minutes. Made, sold and applied a TADORO'S. No. 6 Astor House; also for sale by the progressia in the city.

A Splendid Tollet Article.
Dr. Debay's Nioukresoneo, or Melientia Compound, for Restoring, Preserving and beautifying the Hair, is an acquisition to the toilet of Ladies and Gentlemen, in which the unmost confidence have be placed; emanature, as if does from one of the most learned an indiffatigable chemists in Europe, and from whom their cupos analists, as it does from one of the most learned and indefatigable chemists in Europe, and from wom the recipies
and processes of manufacture were obtained in 1843, on behalf of the press at proprietars, whose attentian had been
called to the article from its astonishing edineary in Resource
and Resattiving the Hair, in many cases herestobre more
redented. It is in truth, Nature's Own Rensely. That
DERAY'S NICHERISOLIE is a preparation of unequired
power we have the most indubtable festimony, and doubt
not will be in use when havely much nondredule of the preparations for the Hair now in vogue will have been fargotten
forever. The constantly increasing demand for it from the
most respectable families and individuals in the City of
New York and elsewhere proves it to be the best article for
the Sain and Hair the world has ever produced. It rouses
the vege tailve tunctions, which give his, vigor and beauty
to the fibers it removes dandruif and all other importies
from the scalp and hair, bestowing upon the one a snowrike winteness, and upon the other a skinness and inster
which has never been equaled and although, by impropcity employing injurious embroachious or groups mixtures,
the Hair may have been rendered barsh (presenting the appearance of in vinir been recently curied with a hair roul or
turned gray, if will, by the use of Deray's Niouxaxional, or
Medicated Compound, become plant, elastic, and exceedingly beautiful. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by
Thomas J. Crowen, Bookseller, No. 53) Broadway, E.
French, Bookseller, No. 135 Nassnost, Clinton Hall,
and Mrs. Hayris, No. 175 Fulton, near Nassan st., Brooklyin.

A Gerar Bressing to the Applicate of the pro-

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED .- The A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.—The number and fermidable character of diseases of the Liver, have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable, and the anhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happi'v this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M'Lann, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and parifying it from disease, cute off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the disease of this origin. Romedies hitherto proposed for Liver Complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Doctor M Lann's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and which have their origin in the disease of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for Liver Complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Doctor M Laxae's Fills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleaning the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, by C.V. Clickener A Co., No. 81 Barchayat, and Boyd & Paul, No. 40 Courtlands at. Sold also by all the principal druggles.

GET THE SUNDAY MERCURY TO-MORROW .-The celebrated Dow. Jr. will commence in to-morrow's MERCURY a new series of his original and peculiar Short Patent Sermons, the most popular of American papers ever written. The price of THE MERCURY is three cents percept. Can be had of all the newshoys and at all the news agencies. Office, No. 109 Nussen-st.

A SPARELING NUMBER .- The contents of to-A SPARELING NUMBER.—The contents of Posteries's SUNIAY COURIER will be impassally brilliant, meng the articles will be found a continuation of Handome Jack; two Original Sketches by John of York; the
tendesion of the Read to California; A Miser Thiof, Light
and Shadow; Dr. Johnson's Fudding; Byron and the Tailor;
the Russian Police; The Morn of the Mountains; A Country Actives; A Wedding in the Clouds. Self-Reliance of
tumble Life; A Piessan Stuation; A Few Cinders from a
tite in the City; the Telegraphic News; Editorials upon all
the current topics of the day; Theatricals; Local Intellience, &c. Price 3 cents. For sale by all the Agents.

We commend to the special attention of these whose object it may be tookstain attention of these whose object it may be tookstain attorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the advertisement of Mr. Fosten, to be found in another common. We have, in our midst, scores of young men who would find it greatly to their future advantage to acquire the best possible system of keeping a set of books; and we venture to say that Mr. Fosten (whose reputation stands quite as high in England as it does in this country) is the man, of all others, best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readess better acquainted with Mr. F. a claim to the most decides successions to hence the Book claims to the most decided superiority as a teacher of Book keeping. In the meantime read his advertisement.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1852. To Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to

For California. We shall issue on MONDAY MORNING

The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Mar ringes, Denths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for malling, can be had at the Deak on This Morning. Price six cents.

Cosgness-The Senate vesterday was not in

In the House little business was done. An act of some importance to the mercantile community was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers, &c., of vessels in certain cases which have heretofore required special acts of Congress. The Mexican Boundary Appropriation bill was passed, but leave was not granted Mr. Stanly to introduce a bill to pay the fourth instalment of the public money under the act of 1836.

The Africa arrived from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, bringing intelligence of unof the last three days, included in our dispatches, is the Speech with which the new Emperor of the French greeted the official announcement of his elevation to that sublime dignity, which was made to him by the President and Members of the Legislative Body in full costume. Mr. Bonaparte's speech was, on the whole, a clever one, though the piece of claptrap by which he supposes a Napoleon II to have existed, is poor and clumsy and might as well have been mended or else left out. It is worthy of remark that he does not renew the fa nous declaration that the Empire is Peace, probably because he thinks once is enough for a pledge that requires but an occasion to be forgotten. The other notable event is the speech of Mr. Distueli on presenting his long expected budget in the House of Commons. It was made the night before the Africa sailed, and the London papers of the next morning failed to reach Liverpool in season for her to bring them. Accordingly, we have not the full report of the speech, and are obliged to rely on a telegraphic dispatch in the journals of Liverpool. Our readers will see that he takes hold of the existing taxes with commendable boldness. His changes, though professing to bring the financial policy of the country into harmony with the principle of free trade, are sufficiently repugnant to the Liverpool professors of that doctrine. We are sorry not to see among these so-called reforms any proposition to abolish the taxes on knowledge. That surely might have been hoped from Mr. Disraeli. A man of letters himself, he ought to take the lead in emancipating the press from the burdens that deprive the mass of the people of daily newspapers. We copy from The Morning Chronicle a curious article on the Cuba question in this country. Its blunders are positively interesting, and all it says is not

A Washington dispatch this morning intimates that the prospects of Flibustierism are not so very good with the slaveholding Members of Congress after all; still it is not to be forgotten that when the Texas question was as good as decided, similar reports were current in all quarters.

Who counts the French votes! We think there are any number of aspiring gentlemen in our own country who would be certainly declared elected to the offices which they aspire to fill, if they and their tools had the control of the ballot-boxes and the counting of the votes. Who doubts, for example, in regard to a majority of our City fathers ! Who should wonder at the successful run of Louis Napoleon?

PAUPERISM-ITS CAUSES.

tled by an official notification of the fact that the support of the Poor of their town, which a few years since cost but \$1,600 per annum, has rapidly swelled to the sum of \$3,000 per annum, and they have held a public meeting to consider what action is demanded of them by this startling increase at a time when Industry is said to be well rewarded and Prosperity very general. The result was the appointment of a Committee of twelve leading citizens. with instructions to give the subject a thorough overhauling and report to a future meet-We have no faith that this movement will

amount to anything, for we observe that a majority of the Committee is composed of leading political aspirants of both parties, who know more already on the subject than they will ever venture to set forth in a report. They know that the main immediate cause of this rapid increase of Pauperism is the Liquor Traffie carried on in their midst, which will be found to have increased very nearly in proportion with its natural consequent and shadow. They might also report, if they would, that the Poor-Masters of the town mostly are and for years have been Rumsellers, who make money by taking the scanty earnings of too many of their customers for liquor, and then supporting their wretched families at the public expense. In short, if the highly respectable and influential-entirely too respectable and influentialpoliticians composing a majority of the Newburgh Committee would only report what they know, or might easily learn, with regard to the causes of the Pauperism so fearfully augmenting in their midst, they would do the public a real service, but would probably damage their own prospects of being Members of Congress, Senators, Judges, &c., hereafter. So we presume they will make a whitewashing report. (or, more probably, none at all,) and their consleep again, until startled by a fresh announcement that their Poor-Tax has crawled up to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and that, really, something must be done.

Citizens of Newburgh! the true remedy for the flood of Pauperism now setting in upon you is THE MAINE LAW. That will do the work you need, and nothing else will.

## MR. BROOKS AND THE TARIFF. The result of the movement of Mr. Brooks.

in the House, on the Tariff, is just what might have been expected. On his proposition toappoint a Select Committee to consider and report on the revision of the Tariff at this session, the magnificent support of fifteen yeas was obtained on the first vote; and on the second trial was swellen to twenty-four. Who will second the motion in the Senate ! . .

On the other hand, the free trade Democracy of the South and West came up with their battallions, and declared-First: On motion of Mr. Hillyer of Georgia-" that the principle of protection ought to be abandoned "-by a vote of 85 to 41-and Second: On motion of Mr. Cartter of Ohio, that this ought to be done " with a view ultimately to free trade and direct tax-

There is only one thing in this proceeding to which we object. We oppose any delay in introducing "free trade and direct taxation." If the free trade party are in earnest, and don't mean to humbug the public, give us free trade and direction taxation now. Let us have the experiment tried and be done with it. The ringes would be contracted and dissolved with

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

and Divorce by Mr. Henry James, in reply to attacks upon him in The Observer, we have concluded to extend like hospitality to the oneries of Mr. S. P. Andrews, suggested by and relating to the essays of Mr. James.' Our own views differ may radically from those of both these gentlemen : but we court rather than ecline discussion on the subject, and are satisfied that the temper and tendencies of our times render such discussion eminently desirable if not vitally necessary. Let us now briefly set forth our own idea of the matter:

This is preeminently an age of Individualism (it would hardly be polite to say Egotism.) wherein ' the Sover lighty of the Individual 'that is, the right of every one to do pretty nearly as he pleases-is already generally popular, and visibly gaining ground daily. 'Why should not A. B., living on our side of the St Lawrence and making hats, exchange them freely with C. D., living on the Canada side and growing wheat, without paying a heavy impost or violating a law !'- Why should not E. F. lend his money at ten or twenty per cent, to G. H. if the latter is willing to pay that rate, and sees how he can make more by it !- Why may not I. J. educate his own children, if he sees fit, and decline paying any School-Tax ?'- And why should not John Nokes and Lydia Nokes be at liberty to dissolve their own marriage, if they have no children or bave provided for such as they have, and believe that they may secure happiness in new relations which is unattainable in the present l'-These questions all belong to the me school, though the individuals who ask them may be of superficially different creeds or persuasions. They all find their basis and aliment in that idea of Individual Sovereignty which seems to us destructive alike of Social and personal well-being. The general answer to these questions im-

ports that the State does not exist for the adventage and profit of this or that individual. but to secure the highest good of all-not merely of the present but of future generations elso-and that an act which in itself, and without reference to its influence as a precedent, might be deemed innocent, is often rendered exceedingly hurtful and culpable by its relation to other acts externally undistinguishable from it. A hundred cases might be cited in which the happiness of all the parties immediately concerned would be promoted by liberty of Divorce; and yet we have not a doubt that such liberty, if recognized and established, would lead to the most flagrant disorders and the most pervading calamities. We insist. then, that the question shall be considered

from the Social or general rather than the In-The citizens of Newburgh have been star- dividual stand-point, and that the experience, the judgment and the instincts of mankind,

shall be regarded in framing the decision. Polygamy is not an experiment to be first tried in our day: it is some thousands of years eld; its condemnation is inscribed on the tablets of Oriental history; it is manifest in the comparative debasement of Asia and Africa. The Liberty of Divorce has been recognized by great historians as as one main cause of the corruption and downfall of the Roman Empire. The sentiment of Chastity becomes ridiculous where a weman is transferred from husband to husband as caprice or satiety may dictate.

Two persons desire to be joined in Marriage, and invoke the sanction of the State-in other words, the approbation and respect of the community-for their union. The State substantially asks them-" Is there no impediment to such union in the existing engagements of "one or both of you ?' 'No.'- Does your knowledge of and affection for each other warrant you in promising to love and cherish each other exclusively as husband and wife 'till death shall part you ?' 'Yes.'- Then we prenounce and consecrate you man and wife, and enjoin all persons to honor you as such. And this is Marriage, 'honorable in all,' and always honored accordingly, because it recognizes and provides for the permanent claims of Society, in the preservation of Moral Purity and the due maintenance and education of Children: while any sexual union unsanctified by the mutual pledge of perpetuity or continence ever has been and ever must be esteemed ignoble and dishonoring when contrasted with this; for its aims are manifestly seifish and its character undistinguishable from the purely sensual and brutal connections of undisguised lewdness, where no pretense of affection or esteem is set up, and whose sole object is animal gratification. In other words: Society, by the institution of indissoluble Marstituents will grumble a while and then go to riage, exacts of the married the strongest practicable guaranty of the purity and truth of their affection, and thereupon draws the broadest possible line of demarkation between them and the vile crew whose aspirations are purely selfish and whose unions are dissolved, renewed and varied as versafility or satiety

We have no doubt this wise law, while essential to the Progress of the Race in Intelligence and Virtue, is eminently conducive to the happiness of individuals. True, there are unhappy marriages, discordant marriages-unions sanctioned by law which lack the soul of Marriage-but these occur, not through any inherent vice or defect in the institution, but through the levity, rashness, avarice or overmastering appetite of one or both of the parties, who marry in haste, or from the impulse of unworthy motives, when the law counsels deliberation and demands pure affection. If a general proclamation were issued to-morrow, with the sanction of all our civil and occlesiastical authorities, authorizing every married couple to obtain a divorce by merely applying for it within two months, and, in default of such asking, to remain undivorced ever afterward. we do not believe one couple in ten would apply for divorce. But let it be understood that Marriages would hereafter be sanctioned and honored, binding the parties to regard each other as husband and wife only so long as should be mutually agreeable, and leaving them at perfect liberty to dissolve this tie and form new ones at pleasure, and we believe marusual interest. Foremost among the events proposition to do it "ultimately" is all fudge. a facility and levity now unimagined. Every innocent young maiden would be sought in marriage by those who now plot her ruin without marriage, and the facility of Divorce would cover the arts and the designs of the libertine with all the panoply of honorable and pure affection. How many have already fallen victims to the sophistry that the ceremony of Marriage is of no importance—the affection being the essential matter? How many are every day exposed to this sophistry? Marriage indissoluble may be an imperfect test of honorable and pure affection-as all things human are imperfect-but it is the best the State can devise; and its overthrow would result in a general profligacy and corruption such as this country has never known, and few of our people can adequately imagine.

We are inflexibly opposed, therefore, to any extension of the privileges of Divorce now accorded by our laws; but we are not opposed to the discussion of the subject. On the contrary, we deem such discussion vitally necessary and already too long neglected. The Free Trade sophistry respecting Marriage is already on every libertine's tongue ; it has overrun the whole country in the yellow-covered literature which is as abundant as the frogs of Egypt and a great deal more pernicious. It is high time that the Press, the Pulpit, and every other avenue to the public mind, were alive to this subject, presenting, reiterating and enforcing the argument in favor of the sanctity, integrity and perpetuity of Marriage.

SPEECHES OF T. F. MEAGHER. We trust this modest volume will be widely

read. It will correct some current misconceptions with regard to Irish Politics and Irish Elequence. It will prove that the latter has better examples than Phillips, or even O'Connell, who, great as he was in his way, embodied in his speeches the faults even more obviously than the excellencies of his countrymen. He was often harshly, savagely personal, which Meagher seldom is. He never forgot that he was struggling for a depressed Race and a prescribed Creed. Meagher, on the other hand, always speaks for and to a Nation. He is a Catholic; but he wants nothing for his Church that he is not more than willing to concede to all Irishmen-to all human beings. He pleads for Liberty every where and in all things; he pleads for the restoration of Nationality to Ireland, through the revival and universal diffusion of a National spirit and the utter eradication of all connection with or leaning to this or that British party. We give a few extracts illustrating the character of the work. And first from the Preface, as follows:

"To some extent, these speeches may be considered of date. The tone, inspired by a people in the autim of date. The tone, inspired by a people in the autinde of resistance, sounds strangely upon the ear when the chorus, which hailed the coming of the contest, has

ceased, and the fire upon the altar less been extin-

ceased, and the fire upon the altar less been extinguished.

"To revive in Ireland the spirit which, in the summer of 1848, imperiously sought to clear a way, with an armed hand, to the destiny that lay beyond an intervening campand throne, may be for the time forbidien.

"But, in the pursuit of humbler blessings—in the endurance even of detect—the vices, which adversity and courage be awakened—all those virtues be restored and noutlished, which, in a lottier mood, were loved and noutlished, which, in a lottier mood, were loved and noutlished, which, in a lottier mood, were loved and noutlished, which, in a lottier mood, were loved oftenly for the strens hi and oraniment they becowed.

"The suppression of sectarion feads—the blending of the various races that have at different seasons been cast upon our soil and have to keen not therein—the love of truth, liberality and labor the necessity of disinterested, ness, integrity, and fortinize among the people—the necessity of a high order of intellect, hands, and propriety among our public men; those were the lessons taught; these the virtues encouraged and enforced, when, breaking through a corrupt system of politica, the young Democracy of Ireland claimed for their country the rank and title which was her's by natural law, by coverant, and prescription.

"Such became are still profitable, and may still be

try the rank and title which was he's by natural law, by covenant, and prescription.

"Such lessons are still profitable, and may still be needed. Such virtues are still in requisition, and should still be chern hed. Whenever—within the gates, by the rivers, among the ruins, amid the mountains, of the old land—the former are forgotten, or the latter lie entranced, these echoes of a voice once known, may waken the memory that slumbers—the morality that degenerates."

The old content of the latter lie entranced in the latter lie entranced in the latter lie entranced in the latter lie entranced. The following extract from his speech in

Conciliation Hall, Dublin, Feb. 14, 1846.

will show the spirit in which he sought Legislative Independence for his native isle, and the uses to which he would consecrate it: "After years of social disorder, years of detestable recrimination, between factions, and provinces, and creeds, we are on the march to freedom. A nation, or-ganized and disciplined, instructed and inspired, under the guidance of wisespirits, and in the dawning light of a glorious tuture, makes head against a powerful supre-

cy.
On the march, let us sustain a firm, a gallant, and a courteous bearing. Let us avoid all offence to those who pass us by; and, by rude affronts, let us not drive still further from our ranks, those who at present decline to

further from our racks, those who at present decline to join.

"If aspersed, we must not stop to retaliate. With proud hearts, let us look forward to the event that will refute all calumnies—that will vindicate our motives and recompense our labors. An honorable forbearance toward those who censure us, a generous respect for whose who differ from us, will do much to diminish the difficulties that impede our progress.

"Let us cherish, and, upon every occasion, manifest an anxiety for the preservation of the rights of all our fellow countrymen; their rights as citizens; their manifest and the privileges which their rank in solety has given them; the position which their wealth has purchased or their education has conferred; and we will in time, and before long, efface the impression, that we seek for Repeal with a view to crush those rights; the creek a Church ascendency; to injure property, and create a slave class. create a slave class.
" But, Sir, while we thus act toward those who discont

from the principles we profess, let us not forget the duties we owe each other. The good will it becomes us to evince toward our opponents, the same should we

to evince toward our opponents, the same should we cultivate among ourselves.

"Above all, let us cherish, and in its full integrity maintain, the right of free discussion. With his views identified with ourse upon the one great question, let us not accuse of frems to the national cause the associate who may deem this/measure advisable, or that measure inargadent. Upon subornainst questions—questions of detail-there must naturally arise in this assembly a difference of opinion. If views, adverse to the majority, be entertained, we should solicit their exposition, and meet them by honest argument. If the majority rule, let the minerity be heard. Toleration of opinion will generate confidence among all classes, and lay the sure basis of National Independence."

The following, from a subsequent Speech. The following, from a subsequent Speech,

is in the same spirit:

is in the same spirit:

"There is one great truth we recognize: Our country to be free must be self-governed. Let us recognize active, no less essential; that for the pesple of this country to assume the prerogative of self-government, they must be united.

"With this truth impressed upon our minds, let us act us it dictates. Let the practice become a profession, and the theory a fact.

"Let us denounce the man, who, from our history, learns nothing save the vices of the past; who, from that sad book, is taught not to arrest, but to propagate, the errors of our frikers; who still continues to survey the scenes of our civil feuds, with the passions that made those founds detectable. Let us denounce the man wing from the banks of the Suir, would, at this day, demand revenge for those who were vanqualed, on the banks of the Boyne; and who would disorganize the nation to institute a faction. Such a man plends for Repeal and Retrogression, not for Repeal and Retrogression, not for Repeal and Reform."

The following, from a still later Speech,

The following, from a still later Speech, evinces a thorough appreciation of the rock which then menaced and has since wrecked the noble cause of Irish Independence: -

"As our claim is great, our struggle may be long. Our most serious difficulty, however, lies at home. From the divisions of Irish society, the chief obstacles to Irish freedom arise. Our strongest effort, then, must be to confederate. There are impressions which we must remove before we are enabled to confederate. Our conduct, more than our profession, will efface these impression, will efface these impressions.

presions.

"To be candid with you, many independent mea, men of educated minds and manly principles, who serve their country in the slient walks of interature and science, would join us did they not conceive that we here exact too stract a conformity of opinion upon the various political subjects of the day. We will remove this impression it we prove ourselves, upon every occasion, the friends of independent opinion, and the free assertion of that orinion.

that orinion.

"Why should it not be so? Freedom of thought is a right prescribed by no human authority. It is older than the acceptee of the king, or the mitre of the prelate. It cames from the hand that moulded an image of the Divinity from the clay of the young world, and, kindling a soul therein as indestructable as that hand itself, gave to it a universe for a home, and an eternity for its error. It is the first right of man. As it is the first right of man. As it is the first right of man, so governments should guard, and society essert it. It is the great right on which the institutions of a country must be based, so that society may not be a cervitude, nor government a despotism. a country must be based, so that society may not be a cervinule, nor government a desposism.

"Respecting the opinions of others, let us firmly incolecte our own. Thus shall we, I trust, in time, originate in this country one sentiment—common to all cressly, all grades, all parties—a National scutiment. When that sentiment shall have become the grand sentiment of

the country, the revolution is accomplished. We would gladly make further citations, but we trust the general diffusion of the volume will render them unnecessary.

The question is often asked, who will Gen. Pierce choose for his Cabinet Ministers! Gen. Pierce will have no choice in the case. He will be compelled to take certain persons from various quarters of the country, because those persons are indicated to him as these who will best satisfy the party in their several localities. Cabinet officers, like Presidents, is these days, are not matters of choice, but the results of party or political necessities. Let no man, therefore, envy the distinction that such positions confer. We commend this philesophy to the numerous to be disappointed.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives, Protestant Episco pal Bishop of North Carolina, (now in Europe,) is reported in The Tablet as a convert to Roma Catholicism. He is said to have so declared to Dr. Wiseman, Cardinal Archbishop in London, on whom he called on his way to Rome. As Dr. Ives is married, he will probably not enter the Catholic Ministry.

Mr. David Ross, of New-York Mills Oneida Co., was killed on the afternoon of the 13th inst. He was seated upon a load of cord wood, was the end board of the wagon gave way, letting him does in front of the wheels, two of which passed over his, and crushed him so hadly that he died in a few hour after. He leaves a widow and eight children.

The Americans resident in Berlin held a meeting on the 19th November, at the house of Mr. parced a resolution to wear crape three days as a token of respect for the memory of Mr. Webster.

We recently copied a paragraph from an exchange in relation to the alleged spontaneous combus-tion of a fire ennihilator on board the Severa. The Literpool Journal has an item shewing that the affait has been grossly exaggerated, and quotes the following from the Log of the Severn to that effect. "24th September, P.M. The composition in one of the fire annihilators in the saloon ignited and caused considerable alarm; allowed it to burn out, and re-charged the machine."

Jemes Griffin, of Tippecance County, to be Commissioner for erecting a sence around the Tippecance Battle Ground, authorized by act of the Legislature.